

LVII.—*Descriptions of new Genera and Species of Pyralidæ contained in the British-Museum Collection.* By W. WARREN, M.A., F.E.S.

[Continued from p. 438.]

UGRA, Wlk.

Type *U. parallela*, Wlk. xxvii. p. 188.

Ugra angustipennis, sp. n.

Fore wings very long and narrow, of nearly the same width throughout, sandy rufous, rather brownish along the costa, with two pale fasciæ, one curved near the base, the other starting from the costa at three fourths and bowed outwards, reaching the inner margin just before the anal angle; fringe slightly paler, with a darker middle line. Hind wings dull ochreous white, without markings, the base of the fringes alone darker. Head and thorax concolorous; abdomen absent; palpi long, dark reddish brown. Underside of fore wings dull reddish grey, of hind wings as above, but with the costa reddish.

Expanse of wings 20 millim.

One female in the Grote collection, from Colorado, unnamed.

BLEPHAROCERUS, Blanch.

Type *B. rosellus*, Blanch., Gay's Chili, vii. p. 102, pl. vii. fig. 12.

Blepharocerus (?) *cinerosus*, sp. n.

Fore wing ochreous grey, dusted with dark fuscous; first line dull ochreous, curved, second sinuous, forming a large outer and a small inward curve near the inner margin; the dark fuscous scales more thickly collected on either side of the lines, especially beyond the second line, where the lower part of the hind-marginal space is conspicuously darker; base of fringes also darker. Hind wing the same, but without the darker masses of shading, and with a very faint trace of a paler line. Head and thorax ochreous grey; abdomen and underside fuscous and grey.

Expanse of wings, ♀ 24 millim.

The costa at the base is rather abruptly bulged and slightly concave in middle.

One female from Chili.

Blepharocerus sabulosus, sp. n.

Fore wing sandy ochreous, dusted with darker, with the two transverse lines just visibly paler, curved and slightly angulated at one third from the inner margin, rather darker on the extreme costa; base of fringes, which are concolorous with ground-colour of wings, preceded by a row of dark indistinct dots. Hind wing like the fore wing, but dusted with fuscous; base of fringes more continuously darker. Head, thorax, and abdomen, underside and legs, all ochreous, dusted with darker, but fore tibiæ and tarsi darker, with segments only lighter.

Expanse of wings, ♀ 22 millim.

One female from Chili.

CONDYLOLOMIA, Grote.

Type *C. participialis*, Gr. Bull. Buff. Soc. N. Sc. i. p. 176, pl. v. fig. 45.

Condyloomia dubia, sp. n.

Closely allied to *C. participialis*, Gr., from North America, but with the front wings narrower, costa straighter, more pronounced apex, and obliquer and straighter hind margin: fore wings redder, only pale at the base of the inner margin, with two indistinct darker fasciæ, the first basal oblique, fading away in the middle of the wing, the second oblique, sinuous and recurved towards the costa; fringe reddish brown. Hind wings grey, paler than in *C. participialis*.

One female from Rio Janeiro, of the same size as *C. participialis*. In that species, of which only three males are in the British-Museum Collection, there is no trace of a basal fascia, and the second is represented by a *pale* upright curve, internally darker edged.

PYRALIS, Linn.

Type *P. farinalis*, Linn.

The species of Treitschke's genus *Asopia*, as given by Lederer, follow two type forms:—(1) those with the labial palpi simply upcurved in front of the forehead and concave to it, the terminal joint being pointed and continuing the curve; (2) those with the labial palpi at first ascending, but with the third joint thrown forwards, and so breaking the continuity of the curve. For the one I retain the Linnean term *Pyralis*, and for the other adopt Hübner's generic name *Hypsopygia*.

Pyralis albiguttata, sp. n.

Ground-colour purplish chestnut, rather glossy. Fore wing with the transverse lines white, the first narrow, vertical, nearly straight, at one third, very slightly swollen at the costa; the second rises as a white oval spot on the costa, is interrupted in midwing, and reappears towards the anal angle as a narrow, curving, white streak; costa between the two lines spotted light and dark. Hind wing with two curved whitish lines, which are nearer to each other on the inner margin than on the costa: fringes of both wings concolorous, with a broad dark basal line. Face, palpi, front of thorax, and base of antennæ pale ochreous; thorax and abdomen purplish. Underside purplish fuscous, with all the pale markings showing through.

Expanse of wings 16 millim.

One male from Wada-togá, Japan.

Akin to *P. lienigialis*, Zell.

Pyralis albilautalis, sp. n.

Fore wing: ground-colour brownish grey, more or less sprinkled with white, especially towards the costa, between the two transverse lines, the basal and marginal areas being dark fuscous, untinged with white, the latter with a slight violet tint before the apex; the two transverse lines distinctly white, the first regularly curved outwardly, the second forming a deep sinus outwardly in the middle of the wing; a row of dark spots at the base of the fringes, which are *white*; a dark discal spot of varying intensity. Hind wing also brownish grey, but with less of the brown; a curved *dark* fuscous central band, bulging outwards in the middle, distinctly edged with two white lines; the space between the outer line and the hind margin more or less clear white, except at the apex and anal angle, which are darker fuscous; fringes white. Head and thorax cinereous; first two segments of abdomen dark, the rest reddish. Underside darker, reddish fuscous, with the second line only distinct.

A small species, about the same size or even less than *P. domesticalis* and *P. perversalis*, easily recognized by the white dusting. It may be akin to Zeller's *cæsalis*, also from South Africa, but in that species the transverse lines are said to resolve themselves into white spots.

Three specimens from Natal.

Pyralis oleagina, sp. n.

Fore wings glossy dull ochreous, suffused with greyish, darker along the costa, with two slightly paler ochreous transverse lines, the inner edged externally, the outer internally with darker; the first at one third is slightly bent outwards in the middle; the second from two thirds is nearly straight to the inner margin before the anal angle, with a slight unevenness near the middle; a round black discal spot; costa between the lines indistinctly dotted with fuscous and ochreous; a row of fine black lines before the base of the fringes, which are dull rosy. Hind wings like the fore wings. Head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous with wings. Underside brighter, not glossy; of the fore wing pinkish yellow, of the hind wing clear yellow, in both sprinkled with grey or blackish atoms, each with a central black dot and the outer line pinkish.

Expanse of wings 16 millim.

One female from Natal.

Distinguished by the dull greasy appearance and the roundedness of the costa, apex, and hind margin.

Pyralis tabidalis, sp. n.

Fore wing dark mouse-colour, in certain cases strongly flushed with reddish; the two lines paler, ochreous, first at about one third outwardly curved, the second at three fourths nearly straight, with only a slight flexion below the costa; centre of costa pale-spotted; central spot dark; central field slightly paler than basal and marginal; fringe pale, with a darker basal line. Hind wings like fore wings, but with the dark and lighter spaces reversed, the central band, which is much narrower, being the darker.

Expanse of wings, ♀ 24, ♂ 20 millim.

Three females and one male from Callao.

Pyralis monostæchalis, sp. n.

Fore wings dull blackish brown, the costa spotted with pale; a single central, slender, slightly undulating, whitish, transverse line, and traces of a fainter sinuous curved one before the hind margin. Hind wings without any markings. Thorax, abdomen, and underside of both wings concolorous; face and palpi dull yellowish.

Expanse of wings 16 millim.

Three examples, all females, from Dharmasala; from the Hocking collection.

EUTRICHODES, gen. nov.

Fore wings with costa slightly curved, apex blunt, hind margin obliquely curved. Hind wings long and narrowed, with round hind margin. Tongue developed; palpi upright in front of face, considerably above the head; terminal joint slender, pointed; antennæ (female) filiform. Hind wings with the inner margin armed with erect tufts of black scales; fringes very long, spatulate at their extremities.

Type *E. ravolalis*, Wlk. (*Pyralis*).

HYPANCHYLA, gen. nov.

Fore wings with costa shouldered at base and hollowed out along the middle third, between the origin of the two transverse lines; apex bluntly rounded; hind margin obliquely curved, with a slight elbow in the middle. Hind wings bluntly triangular, the hind margin nearly straight, the apical and inner angle somewhat produced. Antennæ in male finely ciliated, the basal joint enlarged; palpi rather thickly scaled, upcurved in front of face; second joint hairy beneath; terminal joint quite short; tongue well developed; neururation apparently normal, the costal vein running rather remote from the costa and being very slightly deflexed beneath the central hollow.

Type *H. maricalis*, Wlk. (*Pyralis*).

A development of *Pyralis*, Linn., and related to *Scenedra*, Meyr., and *Eutrichodes*, Warr.

ARTA, Grote.

Type *A. statalis*, Gr. Bull. Buff. Soc. N. Sc. ii. p. 230.

Arta rubricalis, sp. n.

Fore wings brick-red, with two pale transverse lines, the first basal, oblique, parallel to hind margin, externally edged with darker, especially on the inner margin; second line curved, with a slight indentation above the inner margin, twice as near the first line on the costa as on the inner margin, the space between them slightly darker than the rest of the wing; fringe reddish, with a basal row of small distinct black dashes. Hind wings and fringes glossy, whitish. Head and thorax reddish; abdomen greyer and paler. Underside pale ochreous, with the costa in both wings bright reddish dusted with yellow.

Two females from S. Paolo, the same size as the two North-American species *statalis* and *olivalis*, Grote.

HYPSOPYGIA, Hüb.

Type *Hypsopygia glaucinalis*, Linn. (*Pyralis*).

Hypsopygia sericea, sp. n.

Fore wing pale fuscous, glossy, rather transparent; the costa reddish brown to the apex, dotted between the two transverse lines with yellowish; these likewise are reddish brown, the first slightly curved outwards, the second straight, followed immediately by a paler space, which scarcely forms a pale line; a red-brown cellular dot; fringes unicolorous, with a very fine basal line. Hind wing paler, silky grey, with both lines reproduced, grey-brown, nearly meeting on the inner margin. Abdomen concolorous with hind wing, head and thorax with fore wing; antennæ with very fine long ciliations; tegulæ prolonged. Underside of body reddish fuscous: underside of wings darker than upper; with the outer line distinct in both, followed by a paler space.

One male, Darjiling.

Resembles *glaucinalis* in size, but smoother and more silky.

Hypsopygia japonica, sp. n.

Akin to *Hypsopygia placens*, Butler, also from Japan, but of quite a different colour; whereas that species is bright pale pink, with the markings and fringes bright yellow, the present species is dull pinkish cinereous, so much suffused with grey as almost to lose all the pink tinge; the two curved lines just paler, much nearer to one another on both wings, and with the intermediate space darker; fringes dull yellow, with the basal line and extreme hind margin dull reddish; head, thorax, and abdomen concolorous. Underside dull grey, with a reddish tint; the costal dots and base of the fasciæ showing paler. Hind wing with a single central curved dark line, edged externally with paler.

Expanse of wings 24 millim.

One male from Japan.

GALASA, Walker.

Type *G. rubidana*, Wlk. xxxv. p. 1802.

Galasa major, sp. n.

Resembles *G. rubidana*, Walk., but a third as large again, the costal concavity much slighter, the colour there not white, but grey; ground-colour not so deep a red; the two transverse lines not so distinctly marked, the space between them on the costa grey; a distinct black dot beyond the first line. Hind wings dull ochreous whitish, with the apical margin fuscous and fringes again paler; a small black dot near the base. Head and thorax reddish; abdomen dark grey. Under-side of fore wings and apex of hind wings reddish, hind wing whitish, with the costa grey; origin of both fasciæ plainly indicated on the costa of *both* wings.

Expanse of wings 24 millim.

One female from Columbia, in the Zeller collection.

HOLOPERAS, gen. nov.

Fore wings with costa very strongly curved from base to apex, which is blunt; hind margin obliquely curved. Hind wings rounded, broader than fore wings. Antennæ in female moniliform; labial palpi porrected; tongue present; middle and hind tibiæ fringed with tufts of hair.

Type *Holoperas innotata*, Warr.

The genus is akin to *Galasa*, Walk., but differs mainly in having the costa strongly convex, while in *Galasa* it is very visibly concave.

Holoperas innotata, sp. n.

Fore wings dull reddish grey, with darker dusting; faint traces of two transverse paler fasciæ at one third and two thirds. Hind wing dark grey. Head, thorax, and palpi reddish grey; abdomen simply dark grey, like the hind wings. Underside dull dark grey, the hind wings, except on costa, lighter; tufts of the tibiæ blackish.

Expanse of wings 26 millim.

One female from Columbia, in the Zeller collection.

ULIOSOMA, gen. nov.

Characterized at once by the abdomen of the male, which bears on each side a twisted tuft of yellowish hairs, rising from its base and extending beyond the tip of the abdomen itself. Fore wing short and broad, sharply convex close to the base and slightly concave in the middle; apex bluntly rounded; hind margin nearly vertical; labial palpi porrect,

drooping, comparatively large; tongue, ocelli, and maxillary palpi invisible; forehead with a projecting fringe of hairy scales; antennæ broken; hind tibiæ with a broad expanding tuft of hairs in the middle.

Type *Isopteryx discoloralis*, Wlk. xxxiv. p. 1315.

[To be continued.]

LVIII.—*On the Galapagos Lizards of the Genus Tropidurus.*
By G. A. BOULENGER.

I HAVE lately reexamined the specimens of *Tropidurus* brought home by Darwin and Commander Cookson, with the view of testing the value of the supposed new species from the Galapagos Islands recently described by Cope* and by Baur†. The specimens known from the Galapagos Islands were referred by Steindachner and myself to two species, *T. Grayi*, Bell, and *T. pacificus*, Sldr., the form with two light dorsal stripes described by Peters in 1871, from Chatham Island, as *Craniopeltis bivittata* being regarded as a variety of *T. Grayi*. It is this very form which has been redescribed, from the same island, by Cope under the name of *Tropidurus lemniscatus*, sp. n., without any reference whatever to Peters's description. What is almost worse is Baur's bold statement, "Ueber *Tropidurus* (*Craniopeltis*) *livittatus* (sic), Peters, dessen Fundort unbekannt ist‡, kann ich kein Urtheil abgeben." Is it too much to expect from herpetologists in America that they will look up the literature, and avoid quoting, as if seen by them, works to which they have not referred, as is evidently the case with Dr. Baur? I should also like to know where the latter gentleman has found *T. pacificus* quoted by me from Albemarle. I do not believe in most of the characters set forward by Baur to distinguish different species in the different islands; his statements are to a great extent contradicted by the typical specimens themselves, as when he says that the striped form, from Chatham Island, has 55–61 scales round the middle of the body, and that the specimens with 65 scales

* Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. xii. p. 145 (1889).

† Biol. Centralbl. x. p. 475 (1890).

‡ Peters states in his original description, "Das einzige mir vorliegende Exemplar . . . stammt von der Galapagosinsel Chatham" (MB. Berl. Ac. 1871, p. 645.)